

PROGRAM
Constitution
AND
Resolutions
OF THE
Young Communist League
OF CANADA



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PROGRAM

— OF THE —

Young Communist League OF CANADA

WORLD SITUATION

The clash of the rival imperialism of the Central Powers and the Allies supported by the United States plunged the world into a war lasting more than four years, during which millions of workers were killed and more millions crippled, and which shook the capitalist system of production to its very foundations. The end of the war saw every government of Europe staggering under enormous war debts, with a currency inflated with paper money, and with the economic system out of gear. The task of demobilizing the huge armies and reconstruction there ruined economy. At the close of the war, European capitalism was in such a state that a determined offensive of the working class could have resulted in the securing of power by the working class.

With the aid of the traitorous labor leaders who had supported the war and were in control of the trade unions, the capitalists were able to demobilize their huge armies and re-absorb the millions of munition workers into industry owing to the period of prosperity which followed the end of the war until the summer of 1920.

The offensive of the working class against capitalism started with the Russian Revolution of 1917, lead to the uprisings in Germany, Austria and Hungary in the next year, accomplished the establishment of Soviet Republics in Bavaria and Hungary defeated shortly

afterwards, and ended with the defeat of the Italian workers who had seized the factories in September, 1920, and the Ruhr miners in March, 1921. The whole period was characterized by the insecurity of the capitalists and their desperate attempts to regain their dominance over the working class and by the heroic attempts of the workers to destroy capitalism and secure power. The only section of the working class able to consolidate its rule was the Russian workers who have maintained their power for over five years, despite the attempts of international capitalism to destroy their Republic.

The defeats of the workers during this period can be laid at the doors of the renegade leaders of the great working class, political parties and trade unions. Leading millions of workers into the trap of class co-operation, they turned the German Workers' Republic into an instrument for the further exploitation of the workers by Stinnes and the other great industrialists and financiers. In Hungary they aided the Rumanian White Guard to crush the Soviet Republic into the ground, and in Italy, co-operated with the Government of Gioiotti to defeat the workers who had started the seizure of the factories, and it was the Social Democratic minister who ordered the troops to destroy the revolt of the Ruhr miners.

Instead of the imperialist war leading to a long period of capitalist "prosperity," it plunged the world into the economic crisis starting in 1920. Simultaneously with the starting of the crisis, the capitalists took the offensive against the working class, resulting in millions of unemployed workers facing starvation and misery, cuts in wages and an open attack for the destruction of the trade unions. The standard of living of the entire working class has been reduced as a result of this offensive and the unions forced into a disorderly retreat. The reformist leaders have been the closest allies of the capitalists in this offensive; patching up agreements with them, outlawing strikes, and expelling the communist elements from the unions when their control was threatened.

Despite the numerous conferences called by the international capitalists to find some means of reconstructing their economy and the efforts at squeezing

reparations from Germany to cover the cost of that reconstruction, capitalism sinks deeper into the mire each week. Instead of the defeat of German imperialism solving the problem of antagonisms these antagonisms are more acute than ever before. The French invasion of the Ruhr has sharpened the conflict between France and Great Britain, and the French support of the Turks brings ever nearer the inevitable war between Britain and France. Capitalism in this stage of decay brings chaos into industry, misery and starvation to millions of the workers, and plans fresh imperialist wars in a desperate effort at reconstruction.

Only in Soviet Russia can an improvement in economy be noticed in spite of the terrible destruction wrecked by the armies of intervention, the blockade and the consequent famine. While capitalist Europe stumbles on to ruin, the Workers' Republic steadily advances towards stable, social and economic system devoid of classes and exploitation.

The Third Communist International emerging from the fight of the working class against imperialist wars and born out of the Soviet Republic is the rallying point for the workers in their struggle against capitalism. Slowly the workers are beginning to realize the bankruptcy of the other internationals, of class co-operation, and recognize that in the Communist International lies their only hope of securing power.

SITUATION IN CANADA

For a little more than a year after the imperialist war, industry in Canada was fairly active, but in the summer of 1920 the world-wide economic crisis was felt in Canada. Factories were shut down and thousands of workers thrown out of work, particularly returned soldiers who had been promised peace and happiness as a reward for fighting the battles of the Canadian capitalists in Europe.

During the winter of 1921-22 unemployment reached its highest point, over two hundred thousand workers being without employment and facing starvation. The impossibility of securing work for them forced the municipal, provincial and federal governments to support them upon a miserable "dole" system. This huge

army of unemployed was used by the capitalists to lower the wages of the whole of the working class.

In the past year, 1922, while the unemployed have not been so numerous, the capitalists have continued to attack the standard of living of the workers. Not only the unskilled workers have received cuts in wages, in many industries being forced down to the 1914 standard, but also the skilled workers have suffered wage reductions, averaging from 20 to 30 per cent.

Since 1920 the trade unions have lost about one hundred thousand members owing to unemployment and defeats in wage struggles. The biggest unions have suffered defeats in the struggle to defend the living standards of the workers. In these struggles the capitalists have used court injunctions, and the state forces to beat the workers into subjection.

The returned soldiers have received none of the fine things promised them during the war. They have starved and suffered in common with the rest of the working class, received small "doles" or pensions from the government, or have become the objects of charity of rich society ladies. The criminal records reveal the fact that many of the young returned soldiers are forced into criminal lives in order to live. The organizations of the returned soldiers have been used by the capitalist parties, Liberal and Conservative, or have become the personal machines of ambitious politicians.

The employment of youth labor has grown during the past few years, filling the place of adult workers, doing the same work and receiving much less wages than the adult workers. Every lowering of the standard of living of the working class and every serious unemployment crisis affects the youth as well as the adult workers. Forced by poverty to go to work at an early age, the young workers are the most exploited section of the working class. Unskilled in any trade, they become casual laborers floating over the country. Unorganized they are at the mercy of their exploiters and form a potential army of scabs.

The plight of the small farmers in the country is also a desperate one. Consequent upon the beginning of the economic crisis of 1920 it has been estimated that the prices of farm products have been cut two

billion dollars yearly. The practise of the banks in forcing the farmers to repay loans immediately their grain is sold has left the farmers in poverty during the winter. This year, the Alberta Government was compelled to pass a law forcing the banks to leave \$200 in the possession of the farmer after he had sold his grain so that he might live during the winter. In the western provinces the farmers' organizations are appealing for food and clothes to relieve the distress among their members. This, in a year in which the farmers produced a crop of 370,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The outlook for the workers and the small farmers is far from bright. The capitalist policy of the deflation of labor has succeeded so far as the unskilled workers are concerned; they are back at the 1914 standard of wages. The wages of the skilled workers also tends in that direction. The small farmers are desperately trying to escape from the strangle hold the banks, implement companies and railroads have upon them by demanding the establishment of a Wheat Board to regulate the price of their wheat. Only the unity of the small farmers and the industrial workers for common action against capitalism which exploits them both can they, even in the smallest way, better their conditions of life while capitalism exists.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND THE STATE

The fundamental basis of the capitalist system is the production of articles for sale in order to realize profits. A society reared on such a basis cannot function in the interest of the workers, but only benefits those who own the means of production and distribution. These comprise a very small number compared to the population of the country. Private property is the keystone of the system under which we live. Because of it, all laws and institutions exist primarily for the purpose of perpetuating private property. The workers possess only their labor power, and this they must sell on the open market in order that they may live. The wealth that they produce is far in excess of that which they receive in return for their labor power. Thus there accumulates an ever increasing amount of

commodities in one form or another which becomes the property of the capitalists class, and which in turn serves as a means for appropriating the further wealth produced by the workers.

The workers strive to secure as great a portion of the wealth produced as they can. On the other hand the employers and capitalists use every means at their disposal to reduce the share of the toilers so that they themselves may obtain more. As a result, there arises a conflict between the two classes—the capitalist class and the working class. This conflict becomes more acute with each succeeding year, and oft times results in open combat. **THIS IS THE CLASS STRUGGLE.**

Just as in former systems it was necessary for the ruling class of that system to create its own state, so likewise in order properly to protect themselves and their institutions from the efforts of the workers, striving to receive a greater portion of what they produce, it has been necessary to create an instrument which functions in the interest of the capitalists as the ruling class. **THIS INSTRUMENT IS THE STATE.** The capitalists' state is an instrument of power in the hands of the ruling class wielded to perpetuate the capitalist class and to keep the workers in subjection. The state does not always reveal itself as an armed power, except when the occasion demands. In this country it is camouflaged under the term of "democracy," where all the "people" have "equal rights." True, they have equal property rights—but the workers have no property! Whenever the workers rebel against the intolerable conditions under which they are forced to exist, all semblance of equality ceases, and police constabulary, federal troops and militia, as well as private armed thugs, are called upon to enforce "law and order." The use of state forces in Winnipeg during the general strike in 1919, the use of troops and mounted police in the Edmonton and Nova Scotia coal fields during the past year, show the real function of the capitalist state as a weapon for the subjection of labor to capital. Peaceful picketing is forbidden by court injunction and the reactionary Minister of Labor Murdoch threatens to revise the Lemieux Arbitration Act to "outlaw" strikes in basic industries.

Every class struggle is a political struggle. The class in power utilizes every means at its disposal to crush and subdue the workers. The workers, laboring under the illusion that theirs is simply a struggle against an individual boss or corporation, do not perceive that the government is a hand-maid of the bosses, used by them against the workers whenever a critical situation arises.

Imperialism

The acquisition of wealth by the capitalist class leaves in their hands a large mass of products(capital) which cannot be consumed by them. The very life of the present economic system depends upon having markets for the disposal of the surplus created by the toilers. The markets of the world are limited in number and do not expand in proportion with the number of surplus commodities resulting from the technical and industrial development of capitalism. The markets of the world are limited in number and do not expand in proportion with the accumulation of surplus commodities resulting from the technical and industrial development of capitalism. The colonial markets when thoroughly exploited, themselves become producers.

The contradiction between the mode of production and distribution of commodities has lead to periodic crisis in the economic and social life of all capitalist nations. These crises have served as safety valves for the capitalist system. They have taken the form (1) Stoppage of Industry. (2) WAR.

(1) The cycle of years intervening between each industrial depression (panic) has been steadily narrowing in proportion to the development of capitalism. These crises have become greater in scope and intensity with each reappearance. In the past it was only by allowing millions to starve because of the stoppage of industry due to overproduction that a temporary alleviation was affected. The panic of 1913-14 was diverted only by the outbreak of the war.

The war with its seven years of murder and devastation, not only used up the surplus products that had been created, but destroyed the economic life of nearly all of the nations involved. The entire credit sys-

tem lost its balance, and fictitious capital increased in proportion as productive capital kept diminishing. All of the resources of production and distribution were used for war purposes. Speculation, high prices, and fevered production during the two years immediately following the war led to the belief that capitalism would survive the crisis of the world conflict, and that the reconstruction of industry and the devastated areas had opened up new fields of expansion for many years to come. But the sorry spectacle of the past year has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this was not so. "The present crisis is not a periodic stage of the normal industrial cycle, but a profound reaction consequent upon the artificial stimulation that prevailed during the war and during the two years thereafter" and is based upon ruination and exhaustion. The situation that faces us to-day—the greatest industrial depression ever known—is international in its scope, and not the result of over-production but under-production. Temporary waves of "prosperity" may take place here and there, but they will be short-lived and will be followed by even greater depressions. "The crumbling of the very foundation of industry is only beginning and is going to proceed along the whole line."

(2) The other outlet for the accumulated surplus has been WAR. Capitalism thrives on waste; and over the bodies of the millions of slaughtered and maimed workers who have fought the battles for the master class, have been built up the fabulous fortunes and the power of the bourgeoisie.

The industrial and financial magnates found their surplus growing so rapidly that they had to expand into new and undeveloped backward countries of Asia, Africa and South America. The native population has been oppressed and terrorized into submission to the dictates of American and European Capital. These countries have become mere colonies, possessing not the slightest vestige of freedom—and the exploitation of the colonial peoples knows no equal. This is the latest phase of capitalist development—IMPERIALISM. Finance-capital is the controlling factor in capitalism to-day and plays the leading part in Imperialism.

British imperialism has subjected to its rule millions of the peoples of the East and has exploited them mercilessly. The British Empire rests upon millions of colonial slaves. Any attempt at overthrowing British rule meets with the most terrible suppression. In India and Egypt wholesale arrests, massacres, whippings have been the methods used by British imperialism to maintain its rule. The Young Communist League supports the attempts of the peoples of the East to get rid of the yoke of British imperialism, which means exploitation and terrible suffering for them.

WAR AND YOUTH

The young must bear the brunt of all the fighting and economic oppression that results from war. They are called or forced to become cannon fodder for the capitalists. During the past war they gave up their lives on behalf of the financiers and industrial capitalists of this country.

The basis for wars will exist so long as capitalism remains. Disarmament conferences, such as the Washington Conference, in no way prevents the expansion of the economic forces making for new and ever greater conflicts. The proposals for disarmament made by Soviet Russia at Genoa and the Hague Conferences were ignored. Only such instruments of destruction are being scrapped as can be replaced by more deadly, more hideous weapons of warfare. The huge expenditures for the increase of naval and army establishments by all capitalist governments proves that the capitalists are preparing for future wars.

The young of the working class form the backbone of all imperialist armies of the world. Their blood is shed so that capitalism may expand. They are used, not only to oppress and enslave the more backward peoples, and to slaughter the proletariat of other nations, but they are utilized to force and coerce their fellow workers in their country to accept the miserable lot apportioned them.

The slogan of the revolutionary youth must be: **DOWN WITH ALL CAPITALIST WARS!** Their struggle against militarism is not and cannot be a pacifist one. It is the struggle of a militant, unarmed

class against its armed oppressors. In this struggle, the young worker must lead the way. Upon them falls the task of crushing that mighty instrument—MILITARISM, and with it CAPITALISM.

INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS

Insofar as the system of exploitation is international in scope the workers have found it necessary to combat capitalism in the same way. A thorough readjustment of our entire social system on a world-wide scale is necessary.

The so-called Second International is the oldest of the existing international working-class organizations. Prior to the war it counted within its ranks millions of workers. It was a loosely formed organization with no obligations upon the sections affiliated with it. It did not fight to abolish capitalism, but to reform it. When the war began, it was inevitable that this International should collapse. Its leaders became social patriots and supporters of their respective governments in the war. It can no longer be considered an International of the working-class; it has become the betrayer of the workers, and the lackey of capitalism. Its present efforts to revive will be in vain.

The International organized since the close of the war and known as the Second—and—a-half International, is a typical Centrist organization—revolutionary in phrases and compromising in deeds. It exposed itself as being separated from the Second International only by phrases when it entered into unity negotiations with Second International which has in its ranks war time cabinet ministers and butchers of the working class such as Noske.

Due to the traitorous activities of the Second International, and the vacillating policy of the Second—and—a-half International, the revolutionary workers of the world are rallying to the banners of the Third, the Communist International. This International stands forth as the one uncompromising enemy of capitalism. Every year its ranks swell in numbers as the workers of the world perceive that it alone can guide them in their struggle for emancipation.

The revolutionary proletarian youth, the first to

break away from the traitorous Second International, refused to join the compromising Second—and—a—half International when it was formed, having already created their own organization, which represents the interests of the proletarian youth—The Young Communist International. This International with nearly a million valient young workers enlisted under its banner, leads the way, side by side with the Communist International, in the final struggle, forward and onward to the International Proletarian Revolution.

Function of the Young Communist League

The Young Communist League of America declares that the way out of the intolerable situation in which the workers find themselves to-day is to organize into a compact, centralized, militant organization to fight the battle of the workers both on the economic and political field.

The working class youth is confronted with problem of its own. For this reason a separate organization such as the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE is needed to unite all militant young workers of city and farm into one organization, striving to aid the young people in their fight against capitalism, to train and educate them to understand that the problems of the young workers of America are problems of the young workers of the world. The struggle of the young workers, however, is not an isolated struggle. It is a part of the struggle of the working class as a whole. Only by concerted effort of all workers can their problem be solved.

The present system is doomed to destruction. In its efforts to reach and to alleviate the intolerable conditions of the proletarian youth of Canada, the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE is conscious of the fact that a struggle for immediate betterment can in no way be an end in itself and it emphatically seeks to point this out to the young workers. The aim of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF CANADA is the abolition of capitalism by means of a REPUBLIC of Workers' Councils—a government functioning through the power of the proletariat to the exclusion of all other classes—as the first step toward the establishment of an International Classless society free from all political and economic slavery.

Platform

The Young Communist League is not a political party, does not try to supplant any organization of the adult workers, or erect a barrier between the adult workers and the youth of the working class. The young and old of the working class have a common enemy in, and a common struggle against, capitalism. The Young Communist League accepts unreservedly the leadership of the Workers' Party of Canada in the struggle against capitalism for its destruction and the erection of a Workers' Republic—the first step towards the economic and political emancipation of the working class.

The Young Communist League recognizes its special sphere of activity in the education of the working class youth to a realization of their class interests; the struggle against militarism; and the defence of the youth against brutal capitalist exploitation.

With this end in view the Young Communist League formulates the following general platform:

1. To penetrate the mass of the working class youth with communist agitation and education and to draw them away from the youth organizations established by the capitalists such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Clubs, Y.M.C.A., etc.

2. To conduct a militant campaign against capitalist militarism among the youth who form the bulk of the capitalist armies.

3. To link up with the militant section of the working class in the unions and work for the conversion of the weak craft unions into strong industrial unions capable of defending the workers against the offensive of the capitalists on their standard of living and for the overthrow of capitalism. To pay attention to the economic needs of the working class youth by demanding:

- (a) Prohibition of all children from engaging in any kind of labor until they have reached the age of eighteen.

- (b) Young workers to receive the same wages as adult workers for the same work.

CONSTITUTION

of the Young Communist League of Canada

Article I.

NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1.—The name of the organization shall be the Young Communist League of Canada.

Section 2.—Its purpose shall be to organize and educate the youth of the working class to understand their true position in capitalist society, to work for the abolition of capitalism and to aid in the establishment of a Republic of Workers' Councils—a government functioning through the power of the proletariat to the exclusion of all other classes as the first step toward the establishment of an International Classless Society, free from all political and economic slavery.

Section 3.—To develop along intelligent lines the social activities of the youth of the working class.

Article II.

EMBLEM

Section 1.—The emblem of the Young Communist League shall be a crossed hammer and sickle on a five pointed star surrounded by a circular margin, having at the top the words "Young Communist League of Canada" and underneath, "Clarity and Action."

Article III.

Section 1.—All young people above the age of fifteen shall be eligible for membership. All under that age shall be organized in the juvenile section.

Section 2.—Every applicant for membership shall have expressed his or her willingness to enter and abide by the rules and regulations of the organization, shall have paid the required initiation fees and must be recommended by two members in good standing in the Branch in which application is tendered.

Section 3.—Every applicant to the organization must become a member of the study class conducted by the particular Branch to which he or she makes application.

Section 4.—Applicants for membership shall sign the following application card:

"I, the undersigned, declare my adherence to the

principles and tactics of the Young Communist League of Canada as expressed in its program and constitution; will be bound by its rules and regulations, and affirm that I will actively participate in its work."

Section 5 (a)—Every applicant for membership shall pay initiation fees and dues when application is made. Final action on acceptance or rejection of the applicant for membership shall be made at the following Business Meeting. This rule shall not apply to the charter members of a newly organized Branch nor to those who make application to the newly organized Branch during the first month.

(a) Applicants for membership shall be proposed and accepted only at the regular business meeting of the Branch.

(c) Applicants who are unable to pay the initiation fee or dues because of unemployment, strikes or similar reasons may be exempt from payment of same if so recommended by the Branch Executive Committee.

Section 6.—A member may transfer from one Branch to another only upon certification by the Branch to which he or she belongs. Transfer to another city or district must pass through the regular channels. Transferred member entering to the other locality must make transfer to local Branch within two months if there is a Branch in existence.

Article IV.

Section 1.—The unit of the organization of the Young Communist League shall be the Branch, consisting of not less than five members.

Section 2.—Two or more Branches in the same city shall form a City Central Committee. The C.C.C. may include Branches in adjacent territory where no C.C.C. exists.

Section 3.—The C.C.C. consists of delegates of Branches in the city. Each Branch delegation shall include one delegate from the Branch Executive Committee. C.C.C. shall determine the Branch representation from Branches in their respective cities.

Section 4.—The National Executive Committee is empowered to create districts and further sub-divisions whenever it deems this necessary. No districts shall be formed or other divisions made in the organizational

structure other than the division of a Branch into two Branches after the call for the National Convention is issued.

Article V.

ADMINISTRATION

Section 1.—The supreme body of the Young Communist League of Canada shall be the National Convention.

Section 2.—Between conventions the National Executive Committee elected by the National Convention, shall be the supreme body and shall direct all the activities of the League.

Section 3.—The C.C.C. shall have the power to supervise the activities of the Branches within its jurisdiction. In case a District organization exists, the District Executive Committee has the power to supervise the activities of the subordinate units within its jurisdiction.

Section 4.—On all bodies of the Young Communist League there shall be five representatives of the Workers' Party with voice and vote. Delegates to the committees or other units of the W.P.C. shall be elected by the corresponding committees or units of the Y.C.L. and vice versa.

Article VI.

CONVENTIONS

Section 1.—The National Convention is the supreme body of the Young Communist League of Canada, and shall be called by the National Executive Committee at least once a year.

Section 2.—Emergence conventions with all the powers of regular conventions may be called by the N.E.C. or upon demand of organizations representing 40 per cent. of the membership.

Section 3.—The number of delegates to the National Convention shall be determined by the N.E.C. Delegates shall be apportioned to the C.C.C. or District Committees or committees of subordinate units where such exist, according to membership based upon average dues paid for the period of three months prior to the call for the convention. Delegates to the National

Convention shall be elected by the city conventions, or conventions of districts or subordinate units where such exist, with proportional representation for all branches.

Section 4.—Elections to city conventions, or district conventions or conventions of other sub-divisions where such exist, shall be determined by the City Central Committee, district committee, or committees of other sub-divisions where such exist, upon a basis of proportional representation.

Section 5.—Delegates to the city conventions, or district conventions or conventions of other sub-divisions where such exist, may be from any sub-division within their respective territory.

Section 6.—Any member of the organization may be elected to the National Convention outside of the city organization or district organization or other sub-division where such exist.

Section 7. (a)—The agenda and other National Convention matters shall be submitted by the National Committee to each branch through regular channels, for discussion at the same time the call for the National Convention is issued.

(b) The agenda for the National Convention shall be issued at least sixty days prior to the convention.

(c) The press of the Young Communist League shall be opened to discussion on important matters at least sixty days prior to the convention.

(d) Delegates to the National Convention shall be paid railroad expenses and other allowances under the arrangements of the N.E.C.

(e) The National Executive Committee is authorized to assess the membership to cover all convention expenses, and an assessment shall be issued for same.

Article VII.

Section 1.—Between conventions the National Executive Committee shall be the supreme body of the League and shall direct all its activities.

Section 2.—The N.E.C. shall consist of five members elected at the convention. All members shall reside in the city designated as the headquarters by the convention. The N.E.C. shall have the right of co-optation.

Section 3.—Members of the N.E.C. must have been members of the Y.C.L. for one year at the time of their nomination, or hold membership in an organization affiliated as a body within sixty days after the first National Convention.

Section 4.—The N.E.C. shall elect its own officers.

Section 5.—All press and propaganda activities shall be under the control of the N.E.C.

Section 6.—The N.E.C. shall make a report of the activities and finances of the League at least once every three months.

Section 7.—A complete auditing and accounting of the League shall be made once every six months. No paid employee or paid official shall serve on the auditing committee.

Article VIII.

DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Section 1.—Wherever a unit higher than the city organization exists, the respective committee of such higher unit shall submit and carry out all instructions of the N.E.C. It shall make remittances, financial statements, and reports to the N.E.C. at least once every month. It shall submit financial statements and report on the activity in the territory under its jurisdiction to the membership at least once every month.

Section 2.—The committees of the various units of the League are empowered to act within their jurisdiction, subject to the decisions of the next higher unit.

Article IX.

DISCIPLINE

Section 1.—The N.E.C. shall have the power to suspend or expel or re-organize any unit of the organization. In the case of district organizations the expulsion or suspension shall be by a vote of at least 4 to 1.

Section 2.—No branch of the Y.C.L. shall have the power to expel a member, but it may suspend such member pending action of the next higher body, which shall have the power to expel or suspend members recommended by the branches for expulsion or suspension.

Section 3.—Where no C.C.C. exists, branches have the rights of the city organization.

Section 4.—No C.C.C. or higher unit, if such exists, shall have the right to suspend or expel a branch unless approved by the next higher body. No city organization or unit higher than the city organization shall be suspended or expelled unless approved by the N.E.C.

Section 5.—Any unit higher than the branch, may recommend to the N.E.C. through regular channels the suspension, expulsion or re-organization of any lower unit.

Section 6.—Written charges must be presented against any member or unit accused of a breach of discipline, such charges must be investigated by the next higher unit before discipline is carried out.

Section 7.—Every member or unit shall have the right of appeal whether expelled or suspended to the next higher body.

Section 8.—The N.E.C. maintains discipline over its own members. It may suspend or expell by a vote of 4 to 1, the member to be suspended or expelled not voting.

Section 9.—The members of the N.E.C. suspended or expelled shall have the right to appeal in writing or in person to the next National Convention. In the meantime, his suspension or expulsion shall stand.

Article X.

FINANCES

Section 1.—Each applicant for membership shall pay an initiation fee of 25 cents which shall be receipted for by an initiation stamp furnished by the N.E.C. The entire sum shall go to the National Office.

Section 2.—The N.E.C. shall sell membership due stamps to the branches at ten cents each. The branches shall determine the monthly dues of its members.

Section 3.—Special assessments may be levied by the N.E.C. or the National Convention.

Section 4.—Members unable to pay dues on account of unemployment, strikes, sickness or for similar reasons, shall upon application to their Branch Executive, be furnished with exemption stamps. The number of

exemption stamps shall not exceed 15% of regular dues purchased by the branch per month.

Section 5.—Members who are three months in arrears in payment of dues shall cease to be members of the Y.C.L. in good standing. Members who are six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls.

Section 6.—No members shall be permitted to pay advance dues for more than three months.

Section 7.—Ten per cent. of the net income of all entertainments or other affairs by any unit of the organization shall be remitted through regular channels to the N.E.C.

Article XI.

MEETINGS

Section 1.—Every branch shall hold at least one business meeting and one educational meeting a month.

Article XII.

HEADQUARTERS

Section 1.—The National Headquarters of the Y.C.L. of C. shall be in the city determined by the National Convention.

RESOLUTION ON PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

1. That the League shall establish propaganda centers and these shall take the form of club rooms. These rooms shall be free to members and non-members.

Branches to erect radios where possible for social and educational purposes.

2. That each branch should arrange for the publication of a magazine to be issued once a month, this shall be the expression only of the branch members, the form and contents to be left to a committee elected by the branch.

A copy of the magazine to be sent each month to the N.E.C. It is recommended that the N.E.C. shall appoint an editorial board to review the magazines, choosing the best for the national newspaper.

3. The printing of the national newspaper to be left to the N.E.C.

4. League speakers to be routed through the country.

5. Educational course shall not be based on the lecture form, but rather that there shall be instituted an organized form of discussion and questions for the purpose of allowing the members freedom of self expression. The League educational director shall act only in the capacity of adviser.

6. The Workers' Party to be urged to take up the educational program of the League immediately, and that it shall provide the necessary directors of education.

7. Where young workers are on strike or in such cases where necessity demands, the League shall draw up leaflets and manifestos, these to be submitted to the C.C.C. of the W.P. before publication.

RESOLUTION ON INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

In common with the Workers' Party of Canada we realize that the trade unions form the basis of working class organization. In view of this we believe that instead of the present craft structure of its bodies that they should be united, and built up, in order that they shall become effective instruments to defend the workers against the capitalist offensive and for the final overthrow of capitalism.

The work should be carried on in the manner advocated by the T.U.E.L., namely, to strive for the amalgamation of the existing separate craft unions into powerful and effective industrial unions.

We realize that this can be carried out only by the militant section of the working class movement constantly working within the trade unions, preparing amalgamation sentiment and generally struggling for the ousting of the present reactionary leadership, and erecting in its stead a real revolutionary leadership and the formations of unions based upon industry.

To this task the Y.C.L. pledges its support. Whenever possible the League members are to become members of trade unions to assist the W.P. members in their gigantic task, and to become members of the regular shop nuclei where such exist.

